



State of Michigan

Drug Control and Violent Crime Strategy

2004 - 2008



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Executive Summary

Introduction

The 2004 Michigan Drug Control Strategy represents a major step in the continuation of the gains and accomplishments that have been achieved through the Byrne Memorial Grant Program in previous years. This is an exciting time, yet we face many challenges as a result of drugs and violent crime in our communities. However, significant progress has been made in these areas in recent years, and this strategy is based upon the continuation of previously successful efforts and the implementation of several new initiatives.

Drug and Crime Problems and Trends

Violent crime in Michigan has generally shown a decrease over the past 10 years. Homicides are down 27% and aggravated assaults have decreased by 16% over this period. Also important are the reductions in the often drug motivated crimes of robbery and burglary. Robbery has declined by almost half between 1993 and 2002 and burglary has been reduced by 20% over this period. The numbers of arrests for drug crimes has increased in the past 10 years by 26%; certainly this increase is at least partially a result of enhanced efforts in this area due to previous Byrne funded initiatives.

Regarding drug use trends, the principal concern is the growth in the use of methamphetamine in Michigan. Over the past four years the number of methamphetamine labs seized has increased almost 900% with 186 in 2003. In addition, the number of treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse has increased over 200% in the past four years.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

Given the major economic crisis that is being experienced in Michigan and across the nation, it is increasingly difficult for criminal justice agencies to respond to the problems of drugs and violent crime. In spite of the difficult economic situation, the criminal justice system in Michigan has adopted a number of initiatives to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime, including expanding the number and the types of offenders served by drug treatment courts. In addition, there has been expansion of treatment in both institutional and community correctional settings. There are continuing needs to reinforce the gains that have been made and to realize the promise of these new initiatives.

Program Priorities and Goals

This strategy presents a comprehensive approach to addressing these needs through enhancing Michigan's drug control efforts. Of principal priority in this strategy is the expansion of drug treatment courts and responding to the problems presented by the increased use of methamphetamine.

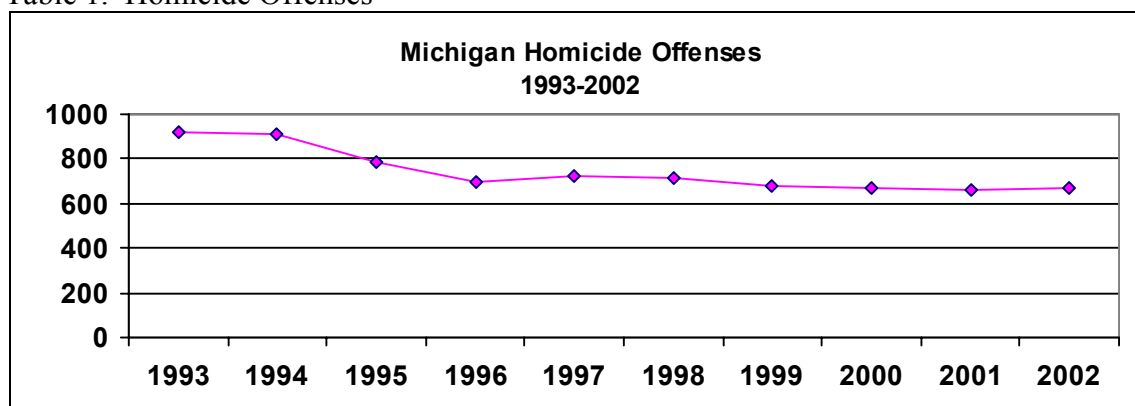
DATA AND ANALYSIS

The following data are presented to note the trends in violent and drug crimes in Michigan since the last Strategy was completed and to demonstrate the need for emphasis in specific areas under the new Michigan Strategy.

Homicide

Over the past 10 years there has been a steady decrease in homicides. From 1993 to 2002 homicides declined 27%. However, over the past four years, the number of homicides has been quite stable with 675 reported in 1999 and 671 reported in 2002. The number of arrests of juveniles for homicide (arrests are the only way that the age of the offender can be known) has declined 60% over the past five years, although the numbers of these offenses are quite small (a decline from 20 to 8 since 1998).

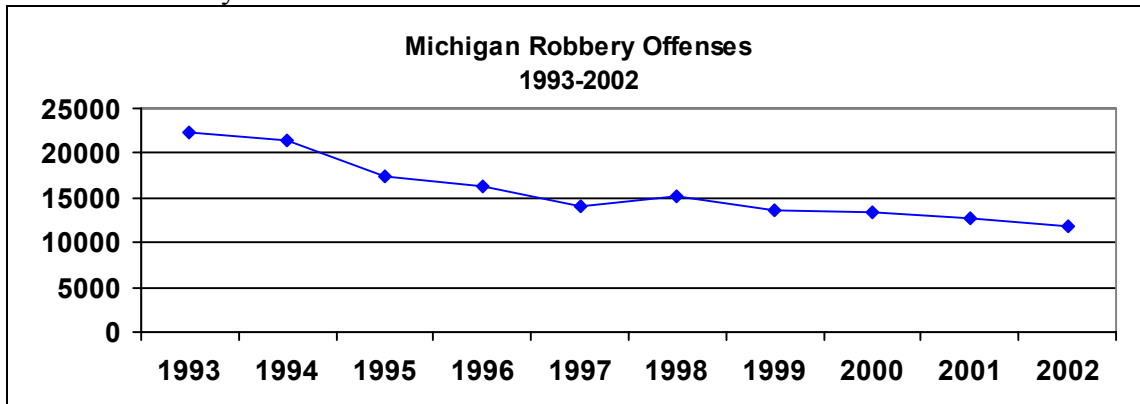
Table 1. Homicide Offenses



Robbery

Robbery is an offense of particular concern since robberies are often committed by offenders to obtain money to buy drugs. In addition, those charged with robbery who are tested for drugs at booking test positive at a very high rate (United States Department of Justice, 2000). Over the past 10 years there has been a dramatic and consistent decline in the number of robberies in Michigan. Over this time there was a 47% decline in the number of robberies from over 22,000 in 1993 to just fewer than 12,000 in 2002. This decline has continued to take place during recent years as well with a 14% decline in robberies from 1999 to 2002. The trends in arrests of juveniles for robbery have displayed a dramatic decrease with a 54% decline over the past five years (from 386 to 179).

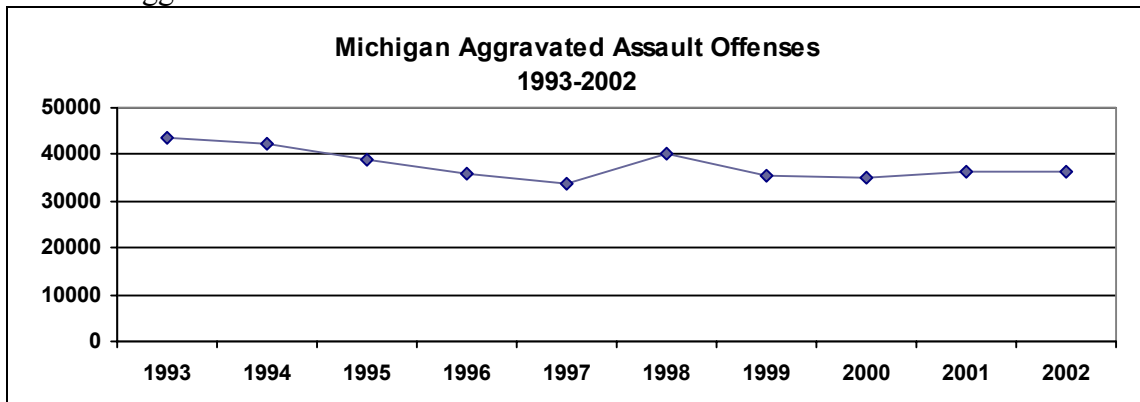
Table 2. Robbery Offenses



Aggravated Assault

There has been an overall downward trend in aggravated assaults over the 10-year period resulting in a decrease of 16% over this time. However, over the past four years, aggravated assaults have been at a stable level. There has been a similar downward trend in the arrest of juveniles for aggravated assault, with a decline of 19% over the past five years.

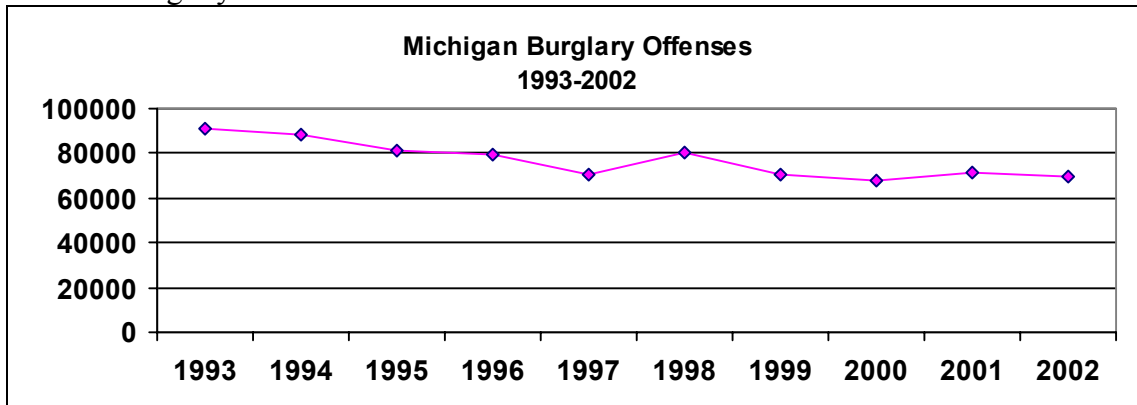
Table 3. Aggravated Assault Offenses



Burglary

Burglary is also an offense that is often associated with drug using offenders, as a high proportion of offenders charged with burglary test positive for drugs at booking (United States Department of Justice, 2000). There has been a 20% reduction in the number of burglaries over this 10-year period; however, in the past four years the numbers of these offenses have remained relatively stable.

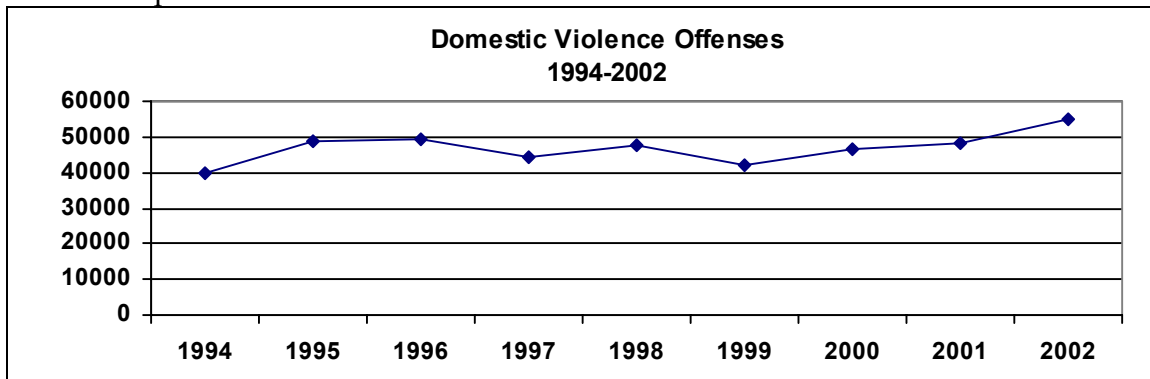
Table 4. Burglary Offenses



Domestic Violence

Another offense that is central to the Michigan Strategy is domestic violence. While the number of reported domestic violence offenses certainly under represents the size of this problem, and changes in the number of these incidents may be influenced by variation in reporting practices, the growth in these incidents does indicate the increased need for victims' services and domestic violence interventions. From 1994 to 2002 the number of reported domestic violence incidents increased by 38%.

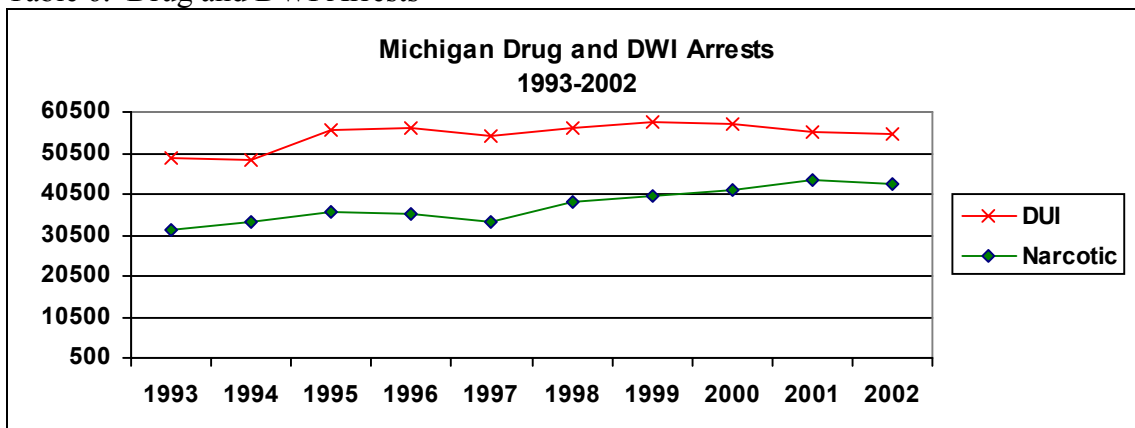
Table 5. Reported Domestic Violence Offenses



Drug Offenses

Although drug offenses are not necessarily an indicator of the drug problem, they are an important indicator of the activity and workload of the criminal justice system regarding drug offenses and offenders. Over the past 10 years the number of drug offenses in Michigan has been steadily increasing. The number of arrests for narcotics offenses increased 26% over this 10-year period while the number of arrests for DWI increased 11%. Regarding juvenile drug offenses, arrests (the only way one can verify the age of the offender) for drug offenses have decreased by 11% over the past five years while arrests for DWI have increased by 25% (although the numbers of these offenses are relatively small with 460 such arrests reported in 2002).

Table 6. Drug and DWI Arrests



Drug Use in Michigan

In addition to these overall trends in drug offenses, there are also notable trends regarding specific drugs.

- Cocaine continues to be widely available throughout Michigan with the price and purity being stable over the past few years (United States Drug Enforcement Agency, 2002). However, there appears to be a newly emerging population of heavy crack users involving Native Americans living near casinos in Northern Michigan (Michigan Department of Community Health, 2003).
- Heroin continues to be widely available in the populated centers of the state (United States Drug Enforcement Agency, 2002). There is also some evidence that in urban areas the use of heroin may be increasing. In Wayne County (Detroit), results of forensic toxicology screening from the medical examiners office indicated that there has been a steady increase in positive results for heroin over the past 11 years, a total increase of 254% from 1993 to 2003. In addition, there has been an increase of 63% in hospital emergency department admissions in Wayne County for heroin overdoses over a similar period. (Michigan Department of Community Health, 2003).

- Marijuana use indicators remain at a stable but high level (Michigan Department of Community Health, 2003). Results of a recent study indicated that overall 6% of Michigan residents reported use of marijuana during the past month. In addition, 17% of those between 18 and 24 reported such use (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003).
- There is some evidence that marijuana use among youth may be decreasing. In a biannual survey of Michigan high school students, marijuana use in the previous month declined among males from 32% in 1997 to 23% 2001 while use among female students remained steady (24% and 23%) (Centers for Disease Control, 2002).
- The use of club drugs has steadily increased, particularly in urban areas in Michigan (United States Drug Enforcement Agency, 2002).

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a growing problem and is of considerable concern in Michigan. The southwestern part of the state has experienced tremendous increases in methamphetamine use and is the area of the state with highest use (Michigan Department of Community Health, 2003). Michigan is also a major importation and shipment point for pseudoephedrine, a key ingredient used to produce methamphetamine (Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, 2003).

The increasing number of seized methamphetamine labs is indicative of the size of the methamphetamine problem in Michigan and the growing workload for law enforcement. The number of labs seized has increased almost 900% since 1999. (Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, 2003).

Table 7
Methamphetamine Labs Seized in Michigan

1999	19
2000	40
2001	120
2002	189
2003	186

Methamphetamine use among youth is also of considerable concern. In 2001, one in 10 high school seniors in Michigan indicated that they had used methamphetamine (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2001).

The growth in methamphetamine use is also reflected in the number of treatment admissions. Over the past five years, the number of treatment admissions in Michigan involving methamphetamine has increased 229% (Calkins, 2003).

Table 8. Methamphetamine in Treatment Admissions in Michigan

Methamphetamine as Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Drug among Treatment Admissions FY99-FY03 Michigan (Number of cases)					
	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
Primary drug	122	101	165	280	506
Secondary drug	82	115	138	208	306
Tertiary drug	107	98	132	172	212
Total cases	311	314	435	660	1,024

Summary

The above data reflect the needs that are central to the components of the Michigan Drug Control Strategy. In particular, while Michigan has experienced considerable decrease in violent and drug related crimes, these offenses remain a major concern. The increased number of drug offenses reflects the need for innovative interventions. In part, this need will be addressed in the Michigan strategy through the increased use of drug courts. In addition, projects in the purpose areas of local correctional interventions and the special projects initiative will be addressing this problem. The dramatic increase in methamphetamine will be addressed through the “Meth in Michigan” initiative and the work of the multijurisdictional drug teams in a comprehensive enforcement and educational effort. The problems reflected by the growth in numbers of domestic violence cases will be addressed through projects funded through the family and domestic violence purpose area. The details of projects funded in these purpose areas will be outlined in subsequent sections.

Resource Needs

The severity of the economic crisis in which Michigan finds itself is affecting the ability of the criminal justice system to respond to problems. Both local agencies and state departments struggle to support basic operational efforts and cannot direct resources at drug and violent crime problems that are not critical. Even when targeted efforts are implemented, they often fall short of what is needed to truly produce an impact on the problem. Under these circumstances, Byrne funding is important because it allows state and local criminal justice agencies to specifically address identified problem areas while still meeting basic, operational responsibilities.

The criminal justice system in Michigan has adopted a number of initiatives to break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior. The availability of treatment for persons in prison or jail has expanded and an increasing number of jurisdictions are implementing drug treatment courts, which have enhanced cost-effective rehabilitative programs already in place. Byrne funds augment linkages occurring at the local level among substance abuse coordinating agencies, public and mental health, education, employment services programs, and other human services agencies.

The previous Byrne multi-year drug strategy emphasized the importance of early intervention for high-risk juveniles. Based upon the research, Byrne funds have been utilized by local agencies to implement new programs aimed at early intervention. For many, these efforts represented a significant departure from traditional law enforcement interaction with young people. A lack of Byrne funding would inevitably reduce the ability of local agencies to create and implement early intervention programs for high-risk young people. The ability to prevent juvenile delinquency and the subsequent adult criminal behavior will be lost.

ODCP also is the agency responsible for Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners program (which was terminated in the FY05 federal budget). Coordination of RSAT, Byrne and LLEBG funding increases the impact such funding has on the criminal justice system in Michigan.

Coordination Efforts

This strategy is a product of ongoing coordination and collaboration to obtain the most effective and efficient use of criminal justice funding. The Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), Michigan's designated State Administrative Agency (SAA) for Bureau of Justice Assistance funding, participates with federal law enforcement initiatives such as HIDTA and Weed and Seed. ODCP also collaborates with other state agencies such as the Department of Corrections, the State Court Administrative Office, the Michigan State Police, and the Family Independence Agency to further funding initiatives, as well as address emerging justice trends occurring in the state. The recent reorganization of the Michigan Department of Community Health has placed funding for substance abuse prevention, treatment, education, and law enforcement within the Office of Drug Control Policy, thereby enhancing internal planning, communication and operations. This structure mirrors many of the efforts and initiatives being implemented in the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Criminal History Records Improvement

Michigan is continuing to move toward a totally paperless criminal record build system. Police, Prosecutors and Courts are equally involved in the project with local interfacing being developed at the same time state transmissions are being activated. Legislative changes adding requirements of misdemeanor fingerprints and mugshots has placed some delays on the original completion dates, but coincides with the state's homeland security plans. New emphasis will be given to completion of the project through Byrne fund support for additional live scan machines and staff personnel.

Methamphetamine State Committee

The Michigan SAA is lead coordinating agency for a statewide methamphetamine strategy. The strategy includes six (soon to be seven) multi-discipline committees that have developed goals for law enforcement, environmental concerns, media and public awareness, prevention and treatment, prosecution and judicial, retail merchandizing, and child welfare. Byrne funds support a specialized Methamphetamine Unit that provides support to all the committees. A state committee meets regularly to discuss methamphetamine initiatives, and this committee includes representation from many state and local agencies. ODCP is the lead staff for this committee, which includes MDCH-ODCP, MSP, US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), US Customs Service, Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (MI-HIDTA), FBI, Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, SCAO, various county and city police agencies, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Michigan Association of Substance Abuse Coordinating Agencies (MASACA), retailers associations, media associations, the US Attorneys' Offices and a whole host of others. Legislation has been adopted to assist the committees in meeting their goals. A statewide "meth watch" retail campaign will be fully implemented during the upcoming year. In addition, in FY 04, ODCP applied for and received a grant from SAMHSA – Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to further prevention efforts around methamphetamine.

Drug Courts

One of the most effective ways to break the cycle of drug use and criminality is to engage substance-abusing offenders in drug court programs. Michigan's Governor Jennifer Granholm has worked to expand the number of drug courts in Michigan by dedicating funds from various sources to fund drug court programs. ODCP works closely with the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC), Michigan State Police-Office of Highway Safety Planning (OHSP), the Family Independence Agency (FIA), the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals (MADCP) and the individual courts to expand the drug court capacity and efficacy within Michigan. In FY04, there are 36 operational drug courts with 27 in the planning stages. The largest increases in FY05 are expected to be specialized courts that target juvenile offenders and prison bound offenders. In addition, family courts that seek to assist substance-abusing parents in dealing with their addictions and keeping families intact will be an area of expansion. Both OHSP and MDOC are involved in expanding drug courts for drunk driving offenders. These courts not only restore people to dignity but also save public funds by reducing incarceration and other criminal justice costs in the long run.

Co-Occurring Disorders

Governor Granholm has made a firm commitment to improve Michigan's Mental Health and Substance Abuse System. To that end, the Governor has recently issued an Executive Order to create a bipartisan Mental Health Commission to revitalize Michigan's entire Mental Health Services System. The Commission's scope of work specifically includes efforts to address co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.

Michigan experiences many of the same challenges in serving this population as the rest of the nation. Michigan is working to overcome a wide array of barriers that impede service and treatment to this population. These barriers include the local segregation of mental health and substance abuse treatment systems; restrictive state and local policies and regulations; limited and categorical financial resources; and training and treatment philosophies as well as certification and licensing requirements for clinicians which differ for these two fields, thereby hindering professionals from seeking joint credentials or licenses.

All of these barriers are most acutely manifested at co-occurring disorders in children. There are several factors, which exacerbate this problem for children. First, overall service capacity for adolescents and children is less available both in the mental health and in the substance abuse system. Second, there is less geographic access to care for these services. Third, services for children with co-occurring disorders are not simply an extension of adult services – there are inherent increases in complexity, and clinical and developmental factors that must be addressed.

At this time, Byrne SAA personnel are involved in the process in Michigan to create an integrated system to address the needs of persons with co-occurring disorders.

Offender Re-entry Project

ODCP is a partner in the offender re-entry project that is seeking to implement the Transition of Prisoners to Community Initiative (TPCI). This federally initiated project is

led by the MDOC and seeks to assist prisoners become successful in the community by implementing a transition accountability plan (TAP) early in their incarceration. The TAP is designed to assess the needs of the prisoner and plan how those services will be delivered either before or at the time of release. Other partners in this project include the Governor's Office, FIA, MDCH, MADCP, Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) and a wide variety of community partners.

Substance Abuse and Child Welfare Collaboration Project

Since 1999, the Departments of Community Health, FIA and the SCAO have been addressing system complexities surrounding child abuse and neglect cases where parental substance abuse is an issue. Through this collaborative effort, the group has produced training and technical assistance opportunities, protocols to improve communication across systems, community forums and a strategic plan.

Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

The Office of National Drug Control Policy funds initiatives in areas that they designate as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. Michigan has this designation for nine counties in southeast and southwest Michigan along the I94 corridor. The ODCP Director is a member of the Michigan HIDTA Board of Directors. This group brings together Michigan State Police, Michigan Attorney General, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Customs and Immigration agencies, the Prosecuting Attorney's Association and others to concentrate additional effort to eradicate drugs in these targeted areas.

Michigan Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy serves as the coordinating office for all agencies in the Executive Branch that are responsible for programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment as well as law enforcement. Thus, in addition to the section administering the Byrne Program, there are additional sections responsible for administering funds for treatment and prevention as well as the drug free schools program.

Recently, the Office of Drug Control Policy has undertaken a strategic planning process involving all of the sections of the office in identifying unifying goals and objectives. These elements of the ODCP strategic plan have considerable congruence with the national priorities of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

The goals identified through the ODCP strategic planning process are as follows:

- Protect youth from substance abuse and related violence
- Reduce the demand for and harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs
- Reduce the supply of illicit drugs
- Restore people to dignity

One of the priorities of the National Strategy is to **Stop Use Before It Starts**. The prevention aspect of this priority is encompassed in the ODCP goal of demand reduction for drugs. A second priority of the National Strategy is **Healing American's Drug Users**. An important aspect of the Michigan Strategy is to provide effective drug treatment through its commitment to restore people to dignity. The last priority of the National Strategy is to **Disrupt the Market**. This objective is encompassed by the goal of the Michigan Strategy to reduce the supply of illicit drugs through enforcement and prosecution strategies.

Selected Programs

1. Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Date BJA Approved	FY89
Ties to National Priority	3- "Disrupting the Market"
Purpose Area	2

- **Description of Program:**

Multijurisdictional task forces integrate federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing inter-agency coordination and intelligence; to facilitate multijurisdictional investigations to remove mid and upper level narcotic offenders and related conspiracies; and to impact and assist in solving regional and local community drug and violent crime related problems. The Task Force Board of Directors will structure and coordinate multijurisdictional activities, resources, and functions of law enforcement and prosecution in accordance with purpose area goals and objectives.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Number of arrests of Class I-III drug offenders
- ❖ Number, type and value of assets seized
- ❖ Extent of task force interaction with protective services, drug treatment agencies and schools
- ❖ Quantities of drugs seized

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

A waiver is being requested for this program area. This program area has been the subject of numerous state and national evaluations.

2. Methamphetamine in Michigan

Ties to National Priority	3- "Disrupting the Market"
Purpose Area	3

- **Description of Program:**

In response to the growing problem of methamphetamine use and abuse in Michigan a comprehensive strategy was released in July 2002 to address the complex issues involved in addressing methamphetamine. A coordinated enforcement strategy involving local law enforcement in conjunction with the multijurisdictional task forces and the HIDTA will be a major aspect of this program area. Support for each of the committees identified in the strategy will also be provided as special projects arise. In addition, a public awareness campaign will be initiated which will involve the creation of the Michigan Methamphetamine Watch program.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

There will be several different types of programs funded under this area and different performance measures may apply to different types of programs. Among those measures that may be used include:

- ❖ Number of methamphetamine labs seized
- ❖ Estimated number of individuals reached through awareness campaign
- ❖ Successful numbers of cases resulting from awareness campaign

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

Information on the above performance measures will be collected through the quarterly reports as part of the ongoing monitoring and project assessment process. In addition, as part of the ongoing evaluation activities, a series of evaluability assessments will be conducted to promising Byrne funded programs. Programs funded under this program area will be included in this process. If programs suitable for evaluation are identified in this process, more extensive evaluations of these selected programs will be conducted.

3. Juvenile Intervention Strategies

Date BJA Approved	FY00
Ties to National Priority	1- "Stopping Use Before it Starts"
Purpose Area	4

- **Description of Program:**

The Juvenile Intervention Strategies program is designed to foster proactive, problem-oriented interventions to combat juvenile violence and delinquency. The central focus of this program area is the provision of comprehensive intervention services to those youth, and their families, who commit or are at risk of committing delinquent behavior.

A problem analysis should identify specific problems being experienced in a neighborhood or community by juveniles and youth. Police agencies can document formal and informal contacts with such youth, schools can document in-school behavioral problems and/or truancy, and social agencies can report on their contacts with the youth and/or family as a result of the youth's behavior. Data from multiple agencies and services is part of the development of a partnership and helps to define the dimensions of the problem. Special attention should be given to the extent to which girls are exhibiting problem behaviors. A comprehensive approach to problem analysis should be designed to identify the extent and causes of juvenile crime and delinquency. The problem analysis should examine the juvenile crime problems in the community, as well as an analysis of the nature and effectiveness of current juvenile intervention programming.

Partnership is a key component of this program area, and projects should include formal agreements with community social services agencies to provide a continuum of services in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies. Partnerships should be developed with prosecutors, schools, probation, substance abuse treatment providers, community groups, and other agencies focusing on the factors contributing to juvenile crime. Projects utilizing combined resources and information sharing networks are encouraged. Well-developed partnerships and protocols allow for the maximum use of available resources and help to establish the need for additional community resources.

The intent of this program area is to encourage activities that have not been done before. Police can serve in a central, organizing capacity. There is a broad scope of potential activities based upon local needs, including mentoring programs, parenting programs, referral/intake for dealing with youthful offenders, and so on. While the youth is the focus of service delivery, intervention and treatment may involve services for parents or other caregivers.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ In-program performance of youth
- ❖ Services delivered to program participants
- ❖ Program completion rates
- ❖ Post-program arrests of participants

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

A waiver is being requested for this program area. This program has been under evaluation from 2000 through 2004.

4. School Resource Strategies

Date BJA Approved	FY00
Ties to National Priority	1- "Stopping Use Before It Starts"
Purpose Area	4

- **Description of Program:**

School resource strategy projects will be developed out of a partnership between the police and schools. School resource officers and school social workers will work in partnership to identify at-risk youth and to develop individual treatment and intervention programs. Projects are expected to provide services that address behavioral, social, education, and family problems. Projects are expected to provide comprehensive year-round services to the targeted youth and their family. This program area bridges the current gap in service by providing comprehensive, individual-based early intervention and prevention programming to at-risk youth. This project is an active program area for fiscal year 2005-2006 for selected programs only.

The primary goal of this program area is intervention with children and youth who have been identified as at-risk for future behavioral and social problems or criminality. Funding can be used to develop programs that may benefit the entire student population (e.g. mentoring or conflict resolution programming); however, the principal emphasis of this program area is to target specific, identified at-risk youth.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Number of program referrals
- ❖ Staff activities and contacts
- ❖ Student and family contacts and referrals
- ❖ Number of suspensions, expulsions and trancies
- ❖ Program activities for prevention, education and intervention
- ❖ Number and type of offenses in schools

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

A waiver is being requested for this program area. This program has been under evaluation from 2000 through 2004.

5. Community Policing and Crime Analysis

Date BJA Approved	FY03
Ties to National Priority	1- "Stopping Use Before it Starts" 2- "Healing America's Drug Users" 3- "Disrupting the Market"
Purpose Area	4, 7a

- **Description of Program:**

This comprehensive approach is modeled after "weed and seed" initiatives, problem oriented policing, and community policing, and dictates a multi-level action plan. There are six basic elements in this plan: enforcement, problem-solving initiatives, intervention and treatment, neighborhood restoration, community prosecution, and the allocation of resources through the use of crime analysis. While all elements of the comprehensive plan are important, projects should emphasize using a problem-solving process to develop long-term resolutions to community problems.

The primary emphasis of this program area is directing criminal justice activities through the development of data driven crime control strategies. Emphasis should be placed on integrating operational activities with crime mapping and analysis, particularly involving a variety of agencies in a cross jurisdictional context. The program is intended to build on and extend existing capacity and previous experience using data.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Pre and post measures of crime and calls for service in the targeted communities. Statistics on the change in caseloads for the police, prosecutor, and court.
- ❖ Pre and post measures of crime, civil complaints, code and zoning complaints, and nuisance abatement complaints.
- ❖ Statistics on the number of persons attending local council and task force meetings. Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements.
- ❖ Problem solving activities and their results.

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

Information on the above performance measures will be collected through the quarterly reports as part of the ongoing monitoring and project assessment process. In addition, as part of ongoing evaluation activities, a series of evaluability assessments will be conducted to promising Byrne funded programs. Programs funded under this program area will be included in this process. If programs suitable for evaluation are identified in this process, more extensive evaluations of these selected programs will be conducted.

6. Local Correctional Resources

Date BJA Approved	FY03
Ties to National Priority	2- "Healing America's Drug Users"
Purpose Area	11,13

- **Description of Program:**

Projects in this program area will address locally identified corrections problems and needs with an emphasis on dealing with problems associated with offenders with substance abuse problems. Programs will conduct offender assessment and drug testing, and will ensure on-going compliance.

The focus of this program area is improving local correctional services by providing needed resources and treatment services for juveniles and adults with substance abuse problems. Substantive progress should be identified and documented by the project, so as to determine the outcome of project activities. For example, treatment components must address the effectiveness of treatment services by successful completion as well as rates of recidivism and relapse for intervals following completion of the program. Other components must show similar impact on local problems.

Key elements for a successful proposal under this program area include early identification screening and the development of a comprehensive plan to assess offender treatment needs, to make appropriate referrals, to monitor compliance, and to evaluate treatment services provided. The outcomes of the project should be measured in relationship to recidivism and substance abuse relapse. Grant recipients will be required to conduct evaluations of programmatic success at predefined intervals following completion; recipients will also be required to obtain data on other positive life changes that demonstrate goal attainment.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Number of offenders screened and enrolled in program
- ❖ Number and type of program violations
- ❖ Number of successful program completions and reasons for program terminations
- ❖ Number of positive drug tests for program participants
- ❖ Post program arrests and drug relapse measures at specific intervals after program termination

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

Information on the above performance measures will be collected through the quarterly reports as part of the ongoing monitoring and project assessment process. In addition, as part of the ongoing evaluation activities, a series of evaluability assessments will be conducted to promising Byrne funded programs. Programs funded under this program area will be included in this process. If programs suitable for evaluation are identified in this process, more extensive evaluations of these selected programs will be conducted.

7. Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Date BJA Approved	FY94
Ties to National Priority	3- "Disrupting the Market"
Purpose Area	15B

- **Description of Program:**

Michigan is continuing to move toward a totally paperless criminal record build system. Police, Prosecutors and Courts are equally involved in the project with local interfacing being developed at the same time state transmissions are being activated. Legislative changes adding requirements of misdemeanor fingerprints and mugshots has placed some delays on the original completion dates, but coincides with the state's homeland security plans. New emphasis will be given to completion of the project through Byrne fund support for additional live scan machines and staff personnel.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Improvement in statewide accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of booking and charging information.
- ❖ Increased data system integration between criminal justice agencies.

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

A waiver is being requested for this program area.

8. Special Projects

Date BJA Approved	FY03
Ties to National Priority	1- "Stopping Use Before it Starts 2- "Healing America's Drug Users" 3- "Disrupting the Market"
Purpose Area	16

- **Description of Program:**

Criminal Justice agencies are continuously being required to do more with fewer resources. The intent of this program area is to assist local communities in improving or maintaining local criminal justice cost efficient efforts to effectively address crime and drug problems. Projects in the program area are not confined to the specific guidelines of a defined program area, so that the proposed project may reflect activities and purposes associated with more than one program area.

Innovative projects can involve various components of the criminal justice system, such as a multidisciplinary effort to improve the successful investigation and prosecution of crimes including the collection, preservation and forensic analysis of evidence. The acquisition of computers and other technology, training, and information sharing systems, rather than personnel costs, is suggested. Proposed projects should be able to demonstrate their uniqueness and achieve results in a short period of time.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Given the broad nature of projects to be funded in the program area individual measures will be developed for each project.

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

This program area is for a two year maximum funding opportunity and the scope and duration of the program area will be insufficient to complete a comprehensive evaluation. If promising programs are identified, short term evaluations may be completed to provide information for program replication in other jurisdictions.

9. Family and Domestic Violence Strategies

Date BJA Approved	FY00
Ties to National Priority	2- "Healing America's Drug Users"
Purpose Area	18

- **Description of Program:**

The Family and Domestic Violence program area promotes a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice systems response to family violence, domestic violence, and child abuse. This strategy promotes partnerships among criminal justice agencies to reduce the number of incidents within the community.

Family and domestic violence interacts with the criminal justice system in the form of a number of criminal behaviors including assault and battery, harassment, breaking and entering, violation of protection orders, malicious destruction of property, sexual assault, stalking, elderly abuse, and child abuse.

Criminal justice agencies should collaborate among themselves and in formal partnership with victim advocates and child protective services. Victim safety and removing the obstacles to appropriate police response are paramount in developing a project. Victim advocates should have input into proactive criminal justice intervention programs.

Primary emphasis for family and domestic violence strategies is the development of effective and efficient crime reduction strategies for police. Projects should ensure implementation of effective practices into department-wide policies and procedures. Tracking systems to ensure communication between police, prosecutors, and both criminal and family courts is a requirement, and must be in place or implemented during the project period.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Number of calls for assistance for domestic violence complaints
- ❖ Number of arrests for domestic violence or violation of protection orders
- ❖ Number of victims referred to service providers
- ❖ Number of cases prosecuted (Prosecutor)
- ❖ Sentencing outcomes of cases (Prosecutor)
- ❖ Number of clients, services provided and probation outcomes (Probation projects)

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

Information on the above performance measures will be collected through the quarterly reports as part of the ongoing monitoring and project assessment process. In addition, as part of the ongoing evaluation activities, a series of evaluability assessments will be conducted to promising Byrne funded programs. Programs funded under this program

area will be included in this process. If programs suitable for evaluation are identified in this process, more extensive evaluations of these selected programs will be conducted.

10. Drug Treatment Courts

Date BJA Approved	FY02
Ties to National Priority	2- "Healing America's Drug Users"
Purpose Area	20

- **Description of Program:**

Drug treatment courts offer an integrated, systematic approach to dealing with a broad range of drug-using offenders including juveniles and adults. Drug treatment courts represent an enhancement of community corrections by closely supervising drug offenders in the community, placing and retaining drug offenders in treatment programs, and providing treatment and related services to offenders who have not received such services in the past. The benefits of drug treatment courts include generating cost savings when offenders' reliance on the service delivery system is ultimately or eventually reduced and especially when drug courts reduce reliance on jails and prisons. Drug Courts have been found to substantially reduce drug use and recidivism while offenders are in the program.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Program activities and services provided
- ❖ Number of clients screened and accepted into drug courts
- ❖ In program violations resulting in sanctions
- ❖ Program completion rates
- ❖ Post program performance (arrests, drug use) of program graduates

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

Drug Courts are an important and integral component of the Michigan Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy. While a number of jurisdictions in Michigan have established drug courts over the past several years many courts are in the process of implementing new drug courts or expanding existing drug courts to serve new populations.

In addition, Michigan is pioneering a new and exciting application of the Drug Court approach. In the past, drug courts have been principally used as a front-end alternative to traditional criminal justice sanctioning involving individuals placed on probation. However, there are certainly other drug using offender populations for which a drug court approach may be appropriate. One such population is drug involved parolees who are rearrested for a non-violent offense. Historically, in most jurisdictions, these individuals have a high likelihood of being sent back to prison as a result of this violation. If Drug Courts can be an effective intervention for this population, prison costs may be reduced as well as future offenses avoided. Additional appropriate offender populations for these new applications of drug courts include those non-violent offenders (both as probation violators and original sentences) who have a considerable likelihood of a prison sanction and have favorable sentencing guideline scores for such community sanctions.

Establishing drug court options for these offenders holds the promise for effective treatment as well as true diversion from more costly sanctions for non-violent offenders. Michigan has established several pilot sites for the implementation of these programs and these populations have been designated as a priority for additional drug court sites to target in the coming year.

In addition, the Byrne program is currently funding 24 drug courts addressing a variety of target populations. These include 10 courts focusing upon adult offender populations and seven courts dealing with juvenile offenders. In addition, there are seven courts designated as sobriety courts whose target population consists of principally DWI offenders.

Drug Courts has been designated as the principal focus area for intensive evaluation for the Michigan Byrne Program during the coming year. The evaluation will concentrate on drug courts that have been recently funded and are now being implemented. This will allow for the monitoring of the implementation process as well as establishing a rigorous evaluation design to determine the impact of these interventions. In addition to outcomes, a process evaluation component will be created that will focus upon the adherence to the drug court model, the delivery of services and supervision, and the perceptions of clients about the program.

11. Media Partnership Strategies

Date BJA Approved	FY03
Ties to National Priority	1- "Stopping Use Before it Starts"
Purpose Area	29

- **Description of Program:**

This program area is designed to aid jurisdictions in establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain and disseminate information that can aid in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

This one-time funding opportunity provides jurisdictions with the opportunity to develop, implement or enhance communication strategies between stakeholders based on approaches that are promising or have demonstrated success.

Projects that will be considered are those that have the capability of reaching a large audience, build or enhance existing partnerships and resources, integrate differential criminal justice responses to crime, and are replicable in other communities. Such projects include but are not limited to those based on emergency alert initiatives, programs encouraging witness cooperation while protecting their identity, and programs that enable law enforcement to help the media understand the different types of terrorist weapons including explosives, kidnapping, hijacking, biological, and chemical agents, arson and shootings. Additionally, social marketing campaigns that target the needs of a specific group of people, use mass media channels to provide such information so that people can make informed decisions, offer programs or services that meet real needs, and assess how well those needs were met are also eligible for funding.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- ❖ Estimated number of people reached by media campaign
- ❖ Cases solved as a direct result of the program
- ❖ Evidence of enhanced communication between law enforcement agencies as a result of this program

- **Evaluation plan and target date for completion:**

A waiver is being requested for this program area. This program area is a one-time funding opportunity and the scope and duration of the program area will be insufficient to complete an effective evaluation.

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